

3 or 4 feet across, and each probably consisting of only a single plant. They were growing on shelves near the crest of the high and steep ledge. It is possible that there were other remnants of this meager colony farther down on more inaccessible shelves of the ledge, but we were satisfied, for the time being at least, to find these small plants. This colony has more than passing interest because, aside from the well known station on Mt. Equinox in southwestern Vermont, it is the only known inland station in New England, but unlike the Vermont locality there seemed to be no calcareous rock in the Holt's Ledge area, nor any plants present that might be thought of as of calcareous affinity.

Specimens have been deposited in the Herbaria of the University of New Hampshire, Dartmouth College and the New England Botanical Club.

This is the first verified record of this plant from New Hampshire. Bean, Hill and Eaton (Rhodora 63: 348) correctly excluded it from the state on the basis of the then available published information. — A. R. HODGDON and F. L. STEELE, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, DURHAM AND ST. MARY'S-IN-THE-MOUNTAINS, LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CYPERUS FERRUGINESCENS IN VERMONT. In early September, 1961, I collected a *Cyperus* on the grassy shore of the Connecticut River in Vernon, Vermont, at the southeast corner of the state. Subsequently I referred it to *C. ferruginescens* Boeckl. This species is rare in New England and hitherto known in New England only from three riparian stations near Hartford, Connecticut. There were no specimens in the Club Herbarium (N.E.B.C.) and only four sheets in the Gray Herbarium. My collection, *Eaton 5088*, at Vernon, Windham County, Vermont, September 7, 1961, represents a significant extension of range, northward. Mr. F. C. Seymour and Dr. Marcel Raymond have kindly examined it and concur in the determination. It has been placed in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.

There is some question whether *C. ferruginescens* deserves



specific rank or is better treated as a variety of *C. odoratus* L. In New England it seems distinct morphologically as well as in respect to range and habitat preference. Here it appears to be confined to alluvial soils well removed from salt water, whereas *C. odoratus* is generally found in saline or brackish situations, and only along the coast as far northeastward as Essex County, Massachusetts. Elsewhere in North America the former is conspicuously inland in its distribution, whereas the latter is primarily coastal as far west as the mouth of the Mississippi River. There is some overlap in range northward along the edges of the Mississippi River valley and particularly beyond its western side (South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, and thence westward to Southern California). Furthermore, *C. odoratus* is semi-cosmopolitan (North and South America, eastern Asia), whereas *C. ferruginescens* is confined, I believe, to North America. Unless close study has demonstrated the existence of intergrading forms in the areas of overlap, it seems better to maintain them as separate species. RICHARD J. EATON, LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS.

AN UNUSUAL RUBUS. The subgenus *Eubatus* of the genus *Rubus* contains such a variable assemblage of entities that it is not unusual to find a plant that cannot be identified. However, the blackberry to be described in this note presents some unusual features. On July 21, 1961 in the town of Altamont, New York, I found a *Rubus* with an unusual inflorescence in an old field near the edge of a bog. The flowers were small, about the size of a blossom of *R. hispidus*, but many were of a type often referred to as "double", with 10-15 petals of various sizes, apparently representing altered stamens. This plant did not fit any blackberry described in Gray's Manual, Eighth Edition, but seemed to fall in the section Tholiformes, and in the key came closest to the group that included *R. biformispinus*, *R. grandidens* and *R. arcuans*. However, it differed from all of these plants in several ways. It seemed more probable that it was of hybrid origin.